THE NEXT POPE, PERHAPS.

CARDINAL MARIANO RAMPOLLA.

The Triumph of a Man Without Ambitton -A Saint, a Philosopher, a Statesman, and a Fighter-The Policy of Leo XIII, Will He Continued by His Successor. Rome, Sept. 20.-On the occasion of the feast of the Holy Name of Mary, the Secretary of State of Leo XIII., his Eminence Cardinal

Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro, celebrated his

fifty-fourth anniversary of his saint's day. This time the celebration marks a change in the history of the Cardinal. Up to the present his career was disputed. Like all great men, he had his adversaries and his detractors. The liberal journals of Italy and of the Triple Alliance criticised his "personal policy," when, in reality, he was only the faithful and incorruptible serwant of his master. They announced periodically his so-called disagreements with Leo XIII, and also predicted his retirement.

After the death of Cardinal Galimberti these attacks ceased. The continual rise of the Papacy, the visible success of the policy of Leo XIII., a policy which his enemies said was inspired by the Secretary of State, broke down all resistance, even the most obstinate. Quite recently the centres of opposition col-lected around them embassies, colonies, and political parties. All the malcontents of the close of a reign (that reign still exists after ten years) joined this diplomatio rebellion. At present Success, that great master in Italy, has crowned the authority and the impregnable position of the Cardinal. The congratulations which have come in upon him have clearly shown the progress and the beginning of the glory of this new and incontestable situation. The ovation has been universal. Jealousy, rivalry, and the desire for succession have all come silent. It is evident that, after the Pope,

nent personage in Rome. We must go back to the time of Cardinal Consalvi to meet with a somewhat similar figare and fortune: but Consalvi only served Pius VII., while Cardinal Rampolla has been and is the collaborator of a great man, of a man who inelsts upon everything from his subordinates: time, labor, discretion, impersonality, and life. The Cardinal is worthy of his good fortune. He has plunged his entire existence into the glory of the Pontificate and of the Papacy. His modesty and his humility have been the sources of his power and influence. Mystic and contemplative, saintly as a Benedictine, a monk in the centre of the world, the Cardinal dreamed of the cloister, of solitude, of contemplation, and of austere studies. He often asked Leo XIII, to relieve him of the roke of affairs, and to allow him to return to his cherished letters, those "great consolers," and to the worship of holiness.

the Secretary of State is now the most promi-

Beyond a doubt it is this disinterestedness that has conquered all the opposition of hostile diplomacy and of the opposing groups. Great men love silent and faithful devotion. The more the Cardinal endeavored throughout his career to hide himself, the more Leo XIII. felt the growth of his affection, of his confidence, and of his unaiterable fidelity. When he was made Secretary of State, in the flower of ils manhood, in 1887, he was the youngest in the Sacred College. The astonishment was great. His services were brilliant, but he was boked upon as a novice. Cardinal Galimberti. then Secretary of the Congregation of Extraorlinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, spoke of this to Leo who replied openly: "I need a young and bold Secretary of State. I am old: I want to lay flown the weight of certain affairs. I want to Injoy my Pontificate, after having myself carfied the burden so long. Cardinal Rampolla is B great worker and a faithful servant. It is I

All this was perfectly true. After having come from the Capranica College and the Academy of Ecclesiastical Nobles, after having been retary to Cardinal Simeoni, then Nuncio of Madrid, Mgr. Rampolla scaled all the degrees of ecclesiastical power. From Madrid he returned to Rome, and, under the prefecture of the same protector, Cardinal Simeoni, he initiated himself into all State affairs as Secretary of the Propaganda for the Oriental Rite. The young Monsignor cherished for his superior one of those exquisite and tender friendships which one finds only in the pure lives of saints. Those who have read the charming chapter of Montalembert upon "friendship in the cloister" will understand my thought.

Later on, when he was Secretary of State. duty brought Cardinal Simeoni periodically to his former disciple. One should see with what affection he was always received, with what solicitude-almost maternal-the Secretary accompanied him to the steps of the royal staircase of the Vatican!

When Secretary of the Ministry of Catholic had in twenty Leo MIII, was influenced by his culture, his indefatigable labor, the surety of his service, and the frankness of his mind. This was during the critical period of the Armenian schism, the moment when the future Oriental policy of the Hely See appeared in the horizon. To break finally and forever with Latiniam in the East, to respect the rite, the nationality, and the traditions of the churches, to create a native clergy at all the points of the missions, to fecundate in this way the action of the Propaganda and of the Apostolate—such was the ideal which appeared from that time and which is at present becoming realized. Mgr. Levigerie, by a coincidence certainly not fortuitous, was in-augurating his ministry in the East. He also shared those new views, in order to make living and fertile the relative sterility of certain missions. Mgr. Rampolla ordered, studied and listened. His only ambition was the name of Rome, a passion for the Papacy, and the extension of the knowledge of the Father Who is in heaven. Leo XIII. appreciated his merit. He brought him closer to him by making him Secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. He admires rapid and honest workers He hoped that in his new office Mgr. Rampolla would take up his quarters in the Vatican, and that he (Leo XIII.) might be able to call nim to his side day and night; but the servant was aware of the interventional disposition of the master, and consequently he decided to live in the city, as he had a perfect right to do. XIII. sleeps only four hours each night. He might say, like Richelieu in his memoirs, "Society may sleep in security in the shadow of my vigils." He writes and crases; he has need

of secretaries. Like Hossuet, he rises from his bed when he gets an idea, or even a well-fitting word. Then he rings up his confidents. Mgr. Boocall, who died in this service, over and over again carried his devotion to the silent apartment of Leo XIII., to write from his dictation, or to finish a piece of work that had been commenced. These very vizits have formed the grandeur of the Pontificate, just as the nights of Ruell made the glory of Richelieu, or as the continuous labors of De Maistre brought out the "Solrées de St. Petershourg."

As Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical affairs, Mgr. Rampolla was the director of political affairs, of what is called in European Cabinets the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The work was immense, on a level with the prodigality of the powers of the prelate. Renewal of negotiations with Prussia, growing difficulties with France we are now in 1880), negotiations with Italy in regard to the delicate questions of the exequator and of the placet, initial intervention in Spain, with a view of uniting the Catlo-lies around existing institutions, a momentary trouble with Heighum, the institutions of the hierarchy in Tunis, attempted negotiations with Pongrandeur of the Pontificate, just as the nights of Rueil made the giory of Richeleu, or as the continuous labors of Le Maistre brought out the "Sofreed et St. Fetershourg." Ecclesiastical Affairs, Mgr. Rampolla was the director of political affairs, of what is called in European Cabinets the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The work was fundease, on a level with the prodictal affairs, of what is called in European Cabinets the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The work was fundease, on a level with the prodictal affairs, of the powers of the predact. Renewal of agents of the product of the powers of the predact. Hence with first of the powers of the predact. Hence with first of the powers of the predact. Hence with first of the powers of the predact. Hence with the product of the powers of the predact. Hence with the predact of the product of

save the throne and her own family. Leo XIII. understood her. A bond of friendship was formed between those two souls which resisted all storms. They omigied their lives, their actions, and their deal. For a moment, with a view of reconciling the two branches, Leo XIII. thought of a marriage between the daughter of the Queen Regent and the son of Don Carlos, bom Jaime, but, the Dith of Alphones XIII. dissipated the dream. The young widow wanted the crown of Castilla of Her and the realising point remained. When he entered Madrid. Cardinal Bianchi, the ar-Nuncio, devoted to the Carlisa, had the Namero, and invested to the Carlisa, had the saverage of the vited to the Carlisa, had the saverage of the vited to the Carlisa, had the saverage of the vited to the carlisa, had the saverage of the vited to the Carlisa, had the saverage of the vited to the Carlisa, had the saverage of the vited to the Carlisa, had the saverage of the vited to the Carlisa, had enthusiastic ovation, and intended as a lesson for his successor. How little they knew the new Ambassador from Rome, He laughs at storms, like Alcyon on the roaring crests of the wavers. Later on implicable enmittes pursued him went to the very sanctuary of his soul; but never did those temperats touble for a moment his serenity. He is not afraid of battle, Vallent and effect, which is the saverage of the carlists with lindom the perseverance his callitions. "It is not rivairy or opposition," said he one day to a freend, 'that troube me. I have save seek such things, I despise them." That is the bronze she for the public and the considering the save and of the Consalvi. It is wonderful to the carlisance of the Consalvi. It is wonderful to the public and the saverage of the work and carlidate the saverage of the confluence and created the sound the throne and created the saverage of his work. And the representative asked their popularity; but they won the battle at close quarters. The unfinehing energy of the Nuncio, his piety, the confluence and the saverage of his

which comes from immortal certainties, and that confidence which is inspired by daily communication with heavenly sources.

He returned in glory from Spain to take, in 1887, the direction of general affairs of the Vatican. I stop at this threshold. His public life is known. What I have said brings out in relief his personality and the causes of his success. The oppositions of courts and of the old conservatives against him and the batted of the Quirinal have not been able to vanguish him: they have created a nimbus around his forehead and have heightened his success. To-day he has passed through all the tunnels and has come out into the light. Success has left him impassible, just as misfortune had done. Jules Lemaitre, among the wishes that he expressed one day in the effusion of a dilettante, said that he would like to be a saint, and, next, he would like to be a conqueror.

When one has seen and known Cardinal Rampolla it is easy to understand that preference. Still young, the Secretary of State can aspire to everything; but he aspires to nothing, and perhaps that is the best way to reach everything.

INNOMINATO. FEW ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK.

Serious Mishaps.

With 4,000 fires in a year, 5,000 ships arriving in and going out of the port of New York, with more than 40,000 deaths in a year (2,000 of them described as "accidental"), and a population, permanent and transient, always in excess of 2,000,000, it has been a matter of surprise that the city of New York should have always enjoyed a practical exemption from such serious accidents as arise from panics, in crowds, in public places, from fires, and from building disasters. Isolated cases of such accidents are known it is true, but whereas in other cities, as for instance the panic following the Czar's coronation in St. Peters-burg, Constantinople riots, the Milwaukee hotel fire, the burning of the storage house at the Chicago World's Fair, the St. Louis cyclone, and the Front Street Theatre fire in Baltimore are well known and by many persons well remembered, there has not been for twenty-five years in New York any disaster or calamity years in New York any disaster or calamity which entailed a huge loss of life. All good New Yorkers will be glad to believe that this condition of things may remain permanent, and it probably will when the fact is recalled that New York's exemption is due primarily to geographical conditions which will certainly not change and to legal methods for preserving good order which are not likely to be altered in the future.

five years ago, in the summer of 1871, where the boiler of the ferryboat Westfield exploded in the slip at the foot of Whitehall street. By this calamity nineteen persons were drowned, fifty-four were scalded to death, and sixteen other met their death through the explosion, a total of eighty-nine.

four were scattered to death, and state from the their death through the explosion, a total of eighty-nine.

In the same year and about two weeks before this the Orange riot took place on July 12, 1871, and by it fifty-four persons, two of them soldiers of the National Guard, were killed.

Following that, in 1875, five persons were killed by the panic resulting from the failed a wall from the burned building on the roof of St. Andrew's Church on Duane street.

The falling of a portion of the Post Office roof in 1877 cost three lives, and the failing of one of the walls of the Madison Square Garden three years later, in 1880, cost four lives.

In 1881 the failing of a building at the corner of South Fifth avenue and Grand street entailed the sacrifice of ten lives, and the panic on the Brooklyn Bridge on May 30, 1883 (the bridge was opened on May 24), entailed a loss of twelve.

The collapse of four buildings on Park place

bridge was opened on May 23), entanted a loss of twelve.

The collapse of four buildings on Park place in the summer of 1891 entailed the loss of 61 lives. 36 burned and 25 sufficiated, and the Hotel Royal fire entailed a loss of life which has never been accurately figured.

The last serious accident of the series was the braskdiwn of the building at the corner of South Fifth avenue and Third street, wherein several workmen lost their lives, and prosecution of those responsible for the calamity is still pending.

tion of those responsible for the tenanty, and pending.

These it stances of loss of life by panic may be said to be the exceptions which prove the rule of exemption in New York, though the city has been singularly free from serious panics of any kind, especially in theatres or political meeting places, and, moreover, the enormous street crowds which have gathered from various feetings, and calcivrations, more numerous than

BROOKLYN SALARIES TO BE CUT. Abell and Byrne Say Their Players Will

Leura & Lesson. When the Brooklyn players walk up to sign their contracts next season they will probably have feelings of regret for the royal times they enjoyed during the past season. It is the intention of Owner Abell and President Byrne to

make a wholesale reduction in salaries.
In the past the Brooklyn club has been most liberal on the salary question. Very few of the

ENGLAND, THE INCENDIARY

BISMARCK'S FIEWS OF HER CAIS-PAW DIPLOMACY.

He Says She Plunged Japan and China Into War to Further Ber Atms, and Now Would Embroil the Continental Powers That She Might Grab Land White They Would Fight-Her Appeals in Humanity's Name Not Regarded by Him as Worth Mentioning-No Anglo-Russian Understanding Possible He Thinks,

Prince Bismarck, when Chancellor, made occasionally a speech in which he reviewed the whole course of recent diplomatic events. These were called his clearing-up speeches. In all his long official career he made but five or six of them, and each one marked an epoch in the history of Germany's relations to some great power. However he may have turned or twisted in the diplomatic emergencies of other times, Rismarck almost invariably gave to the world undeniable facts when he explained on such occasions to the Reichstag just why he had been moved to follow this or that course in interna tional affairs.

Acting apparently in the same spirit, he has recently given to the world, through the columns of the Hamburger Nachrichten, a remarkable statement regarding the present Anglo-Russian conflict and the menace it contains for the peace of the world. For a person acquainted with Bismarck's style of speech the article in question reads as if dictated by him, word by word, and not as if merely inspired in the usual manner of Bismarck with his official organ. The views given by Bismarck are noteworthy not only because they come from a man of forty years' experience in international politics, but also because they represent accurately the opinions expressed semi-officially newadays in almost every capital of the Continental powers.

The article follows: " All that is hannening in the Orient and in east Asia is only the prelude to the decisive struggle which Russia some day will force upon England. While the northern colossus, which already has pushed forward its foreposts to the very doors of India, is ever intent upon developing and guarding its military roads to the frontier, and upon freeing its Black Sea and Pacific fleets from the restraints now laid upon them, England prepares to defend herself. She prepares to defend herself by seeking, in nervous haste, to gain possession of those positions from which she can threaten Russia's advance by land, and can prevent Russia's fleet from getting to sea. Therefore, England has fixed her eye on Arabia, and Syria, and Armenta. From these lands she could make a flank movement on Russia's line of operations against India. Therefore, also, has she looked recently to Crete, where she could establish a naval station from which she could operate to check the Russian Black Sea fleet. In east Asia she seeks to obtain the island of Quelport [off the southern extremity of Corea]. This island would give her the same position as to Viadivostok that Crete would give her as to the Black Sea. These English plans suffice to explain the incendiary policy which England pursues unremittingly. "England's object in making trouble in the Orient is not only to gain possession of the military and naval bases referred to, but also to keep Russia so busy that the English Cabinet

will have free hand in east Asia, and thus be able to restore English prestige and influence in that part of the world. In east Asia this task would be very difficult, however, as recently Russla's influence there has grown extraordinarily. Enormous interests are at stake for both in east Asia. Years ago it was predicted that east Asia. was about to play a more conspicuous part than ever before in the world of international politics. We think that the heginning of this new condition is apparent in England's effort to further her east Asiatic interests by spurring on the powers of the European continent to a general war. It was apparent also in her policy of setting Japan and China upon each other, although in this case she has failed to ceure the expected benefits. cities, as for instance the panic following the Czar's coronation in St. Petersburg. Constantinople riots, the Milwaukee hotel fire, the burning of the storage house at the Chicago World's Fair, the St. Louis cyclone, and the Front Street Theatre fire in Baltimore take well known and by many persons well remembered, there has not been for twenty-five fears in New York any disaster or calamity which entailed a huge loss of life. All good New York's exemption is due primarily to recognize and to legal methods for preserving tood order which are not likely to be altered in the Facilie. Validivestok is a thorn in England side. The most serious accident in respect to loss of ife entailed by it directly which New York has and in two exercises and one to prove the construction of things may remain permanent, and the future.

The most serious accident in respect to loss of ife entailed by it directly which New York has and in two coursed just twenty hey years ago, in the summer of 1871, where the collect of the farry-war. Washingly available, as far to other the exercise of the farry-caching plans of Russia in the Facilic. Validivestok is a thorn in England's side, for she knows that, in case of war. It was a could operate from that port to destroy the English trade with east Asia, India, and Australia, and could compet her to weaken her European fleets to icentore her east Asiatic squadron. The trans-Siberian ratiway will increase and the persons well and the proper the respect to loss of the safety of that riation, which has cost endies albor to the farry-caching plans of Russia in the Facilie. Validivestok is a thorn in England's side, for she knows that, in case of war. It was a constant to be the probability of the farry-war washed to recurst the present of the predict of the safety of that riation, which has cost endies a labor of the safety of the

Austraina, and could compel her to weaken her European fleets to receiver east Asiatic squadron. The trans-Siberian ratiway will increase enormously the value of Vladiyostok, as by it Russia can transport troops and materials in a tenth the time it now takes by sea.

"However, Russia is not content with the possession of Vladivostok which, while a valuable mayal station, is not always free of ice. She wishes to gain another strong position, namely the island of Gensong [Port Lazareff], which lies five degrees further south, off the east coast of Corea and is open all the year round. On the other hand England has tried twice to selze the client of Quelport, off Corea's southern extremity, where Port Hamilton offers her an excellent naval station. In both cases, however, she has given up for unknown reasons the pushing of these efforts to the point of actual possession. If she abound get this Island England would have a well-situated base of operations for the protection of her commercial interests in east Asiatic waters, for Quelport would serve England as haven, arsenal, and could restrain apan by threatening Pekin, and could restrain Japan by threatening Pekin, and could restrain feet from Vladivostok, Nitsolajewsk, or Port Lazareff, to the Indian Ocean. Were Quelpert in English hands the warships in Russia's east Asiatic ports would be virtually blockaded, and, with small effort, England could promote her Chinese and Indian enterprises despite Russia's opposition. Suppositionally it was Russia's opposition, suppositionally it was Russia's opposition on the point of seizing Port Hamilton. At all events the opportune moment for taking possession of the island was regarded by the English Cabinet as not yet at hand.

"It was to hasten this opportunity that England in 1804 everd Chine and

not yet at band.
"It was to hasten this opportunity that England in 1894 egged China and Japan on to war. In August, after the war lad broken out, the world was surprised by that treaty of commerce in which England, without apparent compensation from Japan, granted her such an important concession as the submission of merce in which England, without apparent compensation from Japan, granted her such an important concession as the submission of Japan's resident Englishmen to the laws of the land. That treaty indicated very close relations between the two countries. It was then clear, even to persons not intimately acquainted with the circumstances, that it was English diplomacy which had pushed Japan into the war with China in order that England, according to her cherached custom, might fish in troubled waters to her own advantage. For Russia the war was exceedingly inopportune, as before the completion of the trans-Siberian railway it would be very difficult for her to develop the meeded strength in the Yellow Sea. Therein, however, lay England's opportunity, in view of her eagerness to secure Queljuri, to push Japan at once to the decision of arms as regards the possession of Corea. We see by this that the English policy in the far East was then substantially the same as the English policy in the Orient. In 1894 England wished to throw Corea into Japan's lands, so as to gain from this secretally the laint of Quelport, with Port Hamilton; today, for exactly similar reasons, we see England dwocating the annexation of Crete to Greece, or, still more to her liking. Crete's autonomy, in order that she might obtain Suda Bay, aiready assured to her by secret trenty, and thus be in a position to blockade the Russian Black Sea fleet in either the Black Sea or the Ægoan.

"This consistency of diplomatic means and ends in the Orient and east Asia gives us the key to the present situation as far as the English Cabinet is concerned. If anybody still doubts that England would involve the Continuous the convinced by the spectale of England inci-

If is tabinet is concerned. If anybody still doubts that England would havelve the Continental powers in worto serve her ends, let him be convinced by the spectacle of England incoming Japan to war with China for the sake of the English interests in east Asia.

"It may rightfully be regarded as the retribution decreed by a just Providence that England was condemned to lose the fruits of her mischerous and reckless policy in east Asia. Since 1804 England's position in east Asia has grown substantially weaker. The war to which she incited Japan necessarily drove China into the arms of Russia. The understanding between these two great empires was all the easier in view of the fact that Russia always had been very considerate with China and once had even given back to her territory which had been taken away by conquest. To-day there is an alliance between them. Russia may now build a railroad through Massichuria, in connection with the trans-sloerian railway, and soon it will be passible to go by rail directly from St. Petersburg to Pekin, That is an achievement of immeasurable importance and a terrible blow to England's occan trade. Furthermore, Russia already exercises a de facto protectorate over Coea, whose king is staying at the Russian Legation in Seoul and it will be sailing from Port Laxareff with

out suffering any inconvenience from any English fleet at Quelport. Even Japan, thanks to the skill of the late Russian Influence. It would not have been possible to frustrate thus completely the intrigues of the English ricksters if Russia, Germany, and France had not acted as a unit. May the same three powers act with the same unanimity at Constantinople and in the Orient generally, since there is now the methods which England has last such the methods which England has last such the methods of the former of learn how often this British policy has been successful.

"Recently we have heard much of an understanding between Russia and England. One report was that they had agreed fully upon a course of action regarding Crete. Such report indicates how earneally certain circles of the English. Danish, and Greek courts desire to lead Russian diplomacy into an unnatural channel. Sut Russian diplomacy has shown the English. Danish, and Greek courts desire to lead Russian diplomacy into an unnatural channel. Sut Russian diplomacy has shown the court of the Anglo-Russian conflict of interest.

"As for common action between Russia and England against Turkey, there is absolutely no chance of such a thing. Turkey is regarded by Russia as a buffer country perhaps also as a possible ally against England. Many persons are inclined to underestimate the vitality and the importance of Islamite fanaticism which easily could be fanned into flame in a war against England. All that Turke is he with the same and the importance of Islamite fanaticism which easily could be fanned into flame in a war against england. All that Turke is he, and the importance of Islamite fanaticism which easily could be fanned into flame in a war against england. All that Turke is he, and the sustain it is not try to break that sword which some day may be of the greates use to her. Russia would be foolby, indeed, to consent to an English protection at our property of Canada and England would use to imprison the Russia's intensition to impaire the vitalit

The Number of States Holding Then Growing Smaller Every Year.

At Tuesday's election in Florida for Governor, State officers, and members of the Legisislature, a preposition was submitted to the voters to amend the State Constitution so as to do away with October elections hereafter. Florida votes for Governor in October now, and the proposed amendment provides for holding the State elections on the same day as the general elections. Reports from Florida indicate that the amendment, which will take the Everglade State out of the October column was adopted by a big majority.

One by one the States that have preliminary elections have been abandoning the practice, and it will not probably be long before such elections will have been wiped out entirely. A comparison of the long list of States which have held such preliminary elections with the short list of those that retain this almost obsolete practice of separating State from national isin making election day uniform throughout the ountry. In the Presidential year of 1872, the first election participated in by all the States of the country, substantially, after the close of the civil war, these were some of the dates of early elections: Arkansas chose State officers on the first Monday in September, Connecticut in April, Indiana in October, Iowa in October, Kentucky in August, Maine in September, North Carolina in August, Ohio in October, Oregon in June, Rhode Island in May, South Carolina in October, Pennsylvania in October, Vermont in September, and West Virginia in October. The Territories of that date, too, had their elections at other times than that of the November contest, though there were no Presidential electors to be voted for by them. Colorado voted in September, Idaho in May, Montana in October, New Mexico in September, Utah in August, Washington in June, and Wyoning. North Carolina in August, Ohio in October,

Montana in October, New Mexico in September, I tah in Angust, Washington in June, and Wyoming in September. Texas had what seems nowadays to be a peculiar method of State election. It became not the last day of November and lasted four days. The voter who didn't find it convenient to have his political preference recorded on the first or second day could vote on the third or fourth.

A majority of the States of the Union up to twenty years ago had preliminary State elections and, as a general rule, it was said, that in New England suring elections were adhered to; in the South, moleummer elections, and in the States of the Chio Valley, October elections, Climatic considerations, no doub, had much to do with this, but Pennsylvania, though an Eastern State, remained in the October column until the corrupt and demoralizing Hartranti-Ruckalew contest led to a change in the Constitution, which was adopted by the voters in the year succeeding. The list of States holding preliminary elections tow includes Alabama, which chooses State officers in August: Arkansas, which votes in September; Florida and Georgia, which vote in October: Louisians, which votes for them in September; Oregon, which has its State election in June; Rhode Island, which votes in April, Maine, which leacts its Governor and other officers in September. October State shave now become a thing of the past, and after this year Georgia will be the only October State have now become a thing of the past, and after this year Georgia will be the only October State left.

TYNAN'S CHANCES GO(D).

FRANCE LIKELY TO REFUSE IF
ENGLAND DEMANDS.

Fressure of Public Opalton Upon the Government of Public Opalton Upon the Government of Public Opalton Upon the Government of Covernment of the vessels of the Germand Demands. Public opalion, which has been manifested with great energy, is decidedly against this extradition, and the granting or refusal offan extradition, and the granting or refusal offan extradition, and the granting or refusal offan extradition is, in France expecially, a matter of opinion and of policy. The present Government is sufficiently unpopular, on account of its reactionary and anti-democratic spirit to make it danagenes to bring about a necount of the reactionary and anti-democratic spirit to make it danagenes to bring about a necount of the reaction are sufficiently unpopular, on account of its reaction-ary and anti-democratic spirit to make it danagenes to bring about a necount of the reaction and the granting of the properties of the Government is sufficiently unpopular, on account of its reaction-ary and anti-democratic spirit to make it danagenes to bring about a necount of its reaction-ary and anti-democratic spirit to make it danagenes to bring about a necount of its reaction-ary and anti-democratic spirit to make it danagenes to bring about a manufacture of the second of the foreign of the second of the second of the foreign of the second of the foreign of the second of the foreign of the second o terial circular, "by all the means within its power."

As there is no judgment granting or refusing an extradition in France, the examination made by the Procureur de la République is act considered a judicial act, but simply an administrative act. Therefore, the prisoner can put no witness on the stand, and his lawyer, if he has recourse to a lawyer for advice, as is his right, cannot take any part in his examination. He can simply make a memorandum, which, joined to the examination and accompanied by the opinion of the Procureur de la République, is transmitted to the Procureur Genéral. This magistrate adds his own opinion to it and sends the whole to the Keeper of the Seals, who calls for a decree from the President of the republic' granting or refusing the extradition. The Minister of the interior is charged with the execution of this decree.

It is easy to see Low different this procedure is from the one in use in America. An effort was made to abbreviate this arbitra-y proceeding, and a law introduced on the 2d of May, 1878, in the Senate, and passed there would have had a great chance to pass if it had not come before the Chamber of Deputies at the close of the session. It has not been taken up since then. It forms a gap which the interesting case of Tynan will probably induce the Chamber to fill up. It is exorbitant and absolutely unworthy of a Democracy, like the French democracy, to admit that the life, the interests, and even the honor of strangers who come to France claiming the right of asylum which is legitimately due to all these who combat, not from personal interests, but in the cause of national liberty, a cause which still remains noble even when the means employed are blamable or ill-timed, may be endangered at the mere whim of a dinister, and that the elementary guarantee of a public trial should be rejused to the refuges.

But if the internal workings of the French law have not created an extradition code, treaties exist which bind the French Government to many foreign countries, and among them England and America. The treaty with kneighned of the 24th of August, 1879, contained a long enumeration of serious crimes and offences for which etradition may be accorded. 1878, in the Senate; and passed there would

land, of the 24th of August, 1870, contained a long enumeration of serious crimes and offences for which etradition may be accorded. Article 5 of that treaty formally excepts political crimes, and it is upon the interpretation that will be given to this article that the extradition will be granted or refused. I have already said that the French Government refuses to go into the merits of a case, on Ministerial circularsonly. It has only, in the present instance, to examine if, yes or no, the crime with which Tynan is accused, and or which moreover, he says he is perfectly innocent, can be considered a political crime, or a crime at common law.

common law.

And here we must remember that the jurists, professors of law, magistrates, and so on, And here we must remember that the jurists, professors of law, magistrates, and so on, in every country, and particularly in a country of tradition like France, are always in their doctrine far behind the public southment. Those who have written upon the duestion of extradition in France do not admit the isolated act as a political crime. Robberies, murders, and incendiacy crimes, they say, can not be called political in their nature. They admit only as political crimes the kiding of people in the course of an insurrection or in time of civil war, without taking into account the absurdity of a theory that would make the first shot dred during an insurrection a crime at common law, and the second one a political crime. That is what public opinion clearly appreciates, and in this case it is heightened by a very warm symoathy for the United States and for Ireland. Moreover, on the occasion of the crime committed in France by the Anarchists, there is not the slightest doubt tout the public regarded them with infinitely less severity than ordinary crimes, and if death sometimes have been pronounced, there have been many acquittais that were due to the semilment that one cannot consider in the same light a murder committed with no hope of obtaining lucre and merely for the triumph of an idea, blamable as it may be, and an assassination having for its object robbery or personal vengeance.

If such was the sentiment in regard to Amarchists, it is easy to see bow much more clearly it must be expressed when we are dealing with the case of an Irish patriot.

Napoleon I., with the emphasis of his period, wrote to the Senate of Hambourg, that had accorded to England the extradition of three Irishmen compromised in a manner to bring the blush of shame to the checks of the Arab nomads of the desert." And the ministerial circular of the 5th of April, 1841, closed with the following words:

CATCHING AND EATING SCALLOPS. Facts About a Mollusk Which the Fisher-

men Persist in Sonking. Just before the last visitors leave the sea side places where scallops abound they men cleaning down the large sloops and fishing boats, scraping the bottoms, and overhauling salis and running rigging, and, if curious enough to ask the reason why, they are told that the scallop season commences on Oct. 1. This has been the date for years, with the exception of 1894, when the Massachusetts season was delayed until Nov. 1, owing to the growing scarcity of the mollusk and the change in the season, which gives warmer weather, as rule, at the end of September and in October than was the case years ago. As a matter of fact, scallops, like celery, are not in their prime until the frost catches them.

The great bolk of the early scallops in the New York market come from Shelter Island and Peconic Bay, where visitors in summer may see them lying, shells and fish mingled, by hundreds of thousands in five feet of shoaling water. There are many more empty shells than full ones, say the fishermen, and dredge for the handsome fan-shaped shells to use in fancy work. They reldom get a shell with the meat still in it. Later on scallops come to this market from Buzzard's Bay, Monument Beach, up to Wing's Neck Light, in Massachusetts, and still later the Eastern supply arrives from Maine and New Hampshire. This year the early shipments come from Huntington, Smithtown, and Brockhaven, Long Island, and scallops from the Connecticut coast will be coming in next week. The prices vary from \$2 a gallon down to 25 cents. At present, while the supply is limited, prices will be very fluctuating. On Oct. 1 the price was \$1, and Oct. 2 it was \$1.50 in the market. about twenty five years since it assumed large proportions. As in the case of oysters, people

The industry is not a very old one, it being had scallops at their doors, but did not care to take the trouble to gather them to cat, much less try to market them. Four years ago the United States Government evinced an interest in the industry, and obtained statistics of years.

various points by dredging from the sides of and smaller boats. The dredge con- casion offers. sists of an Iron frame holding about a bushel, with a coarse network of iron rings at the hunting up in Maine about forty miles north tack, like an ovster dredge. It is drawn slow- of Greenville, when he and his friend came sud-

Somewhat declare, to be avoid for by them Monitors of the view No. Market was more recovered to the control of the control of

JAPANESE UNDER A CLOUD.

CHARGES OF COWARDICE AGAINST THE MIKADO'S ARMY.

Court Martinis in Formosa to Try Japaness
Troops for Cowardice in Action-The
Suicide of an Officer-Criticisms of the
Conduct of the War with China Received, YOROHAMA, Sept. D. During the war between China and Japan it was the boast of the Japanese that none of their troops ever

showed the white feather in the face of the enemy. Some of the European military exanese in Corea and Manchu in declared that no effective resistance was ever offered by the Chinese, and that the entire campaign was little mere than a military recetmoissance The Chinese never showed fight unless penned up in a corner from which escape was impossi-When there was an opportunity to turn tail and run, they invariably fied. What gives ground for this opinion is that, though the Japanese leaders knew they would meet no effective resistance, they failed to push on rapidly, as European commanders would have teen certain to do. They actually went through all the motions in front of an etrenched position, just as though they expected the accutest resistance. For all the damage that the Chinese cannon ever did, they might have been Quaker guns, and the ply tailed garrisons seldom waited until the Japanese advance guard was within rifle range.

When this performance had been repeated again and again, and strong positions were captured with the loss of only a score of men, it began to lock as if the Japanese were making a grand-stand play. The leaders certainly took things very lessurely, sometimes wasting a fortnight waiting for supplies and ammu-nition that were not needed. Any European army in the time spent in the Manchurian campaign would have reached I cking and distated terms at the seat of the Government-i These dilatory tactics led critics to say that

the Japanese army would not have made brilliant a record in the war with China had it been faced by the Black Flags of Tonquin, or been faced by the Black Flags of Tonquin, or the Afghans or the Gnoorkas. They went so far as to say that many of the Japanese troops would be found destitute of real valor if they met an enemy of warlike spirit or were hernmed in by a largely superior force and compel ed to fight their way out. They called attention to the fact that the Japanese have never met in modern war any real fighting race. They have met their own people in rebellion, the Uninese Tartars, and Coreans, and the Chinese and savares of Formose, Point is given to these criticisms by the reports in the native Japanese maters of court martials summoned in Formose to try Javanese troops for cowardice in action. It seems that Capt. Ishizuka of the Osaka urmy division is one of the cultrits who is to be tried for cowardice. He occupied the town of Unrin with a company of Osaka troops. The full strength of the company was 120, and he had about eighty men after making the creates dispositions for guards. The place was suidenly attacked by a large force of savages, and the company, with its officers, retired, abandening the town. Almost the same procedura was seen in the towns of Kagi and Daiborin.

It is also declared that the cowardice of these troops was the cause of the suicide of Lieut. Nakane on the Taiheicho hill. Nikane was ordered to reconnotire the hill, which was believed to be held by a large body of the savages. His force was driven back, and in retreating it penetrated a valley which was surrounded on all sides by the rebels. Nakane naturally called upon his men to close up and fight their way out, but the heavy fire of the rebels demoralized them, and when the Leutenant commanded them to fix bayonets and chare they threw themselves flat on the ground and tried to seek sleiter from the storn of vullets. Nakane made a solemn appeal to his men in the name of their country and their Emperer to rally and follow lim, but they began to have a process of the subset of the substitute of the court marties will be awaited with interest, as it wi the Afghans or the Ghoorkas. They went so far as to say that many of the Japanese troops

FIGHTING A BOK-CAT.

Jim Berry's Experience in Close Quarters with a Wounded Lynx. The ugliest appearing animal that ever walked a log, killed a rabbit, or fought a trap

is the lynx, which is just as ugly as it looks ten months in a year and somewhat uglier durof receipts at the various markets for a term ing the other two. Not only will the lynx fight anything that walks the woods, but it The scallops are taken from the water at the | will also tackle a visitor from the clearings, be he man or dog or half-grown calf. it

Jim Berry, Shooting and Fishing says, was of Greeny lie, when he and his friend came suldenly upon the carcass of a caribou which a bear was eating. The bear made itself scarre, much to Jim's regret, as he wanted to kill a bear. Without saying anything to his friend he left camp the next day and started for the carcass, intending to watch it in the hope that the lear would return. He waited and watched till about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he began to think of returning to the camp. A soit footfall back in the woods, the crafty step of some wild animal, just then sounded in his ears. Pretty soon the beast was chewing the caribou meat, and Jim could see it plainly. He levelled his buckshot gun and pulled the trigger when the wabbling muzzle was job od in what he thought was the right direct in. The beast went down, and Jim started for it. Then he stopped with his mouth oper.

The beast had lenged to its feet and beinged sideways with its back up. Jim knew the yell, and he also recognized the hum ged lank. It was a wounded lynx spailing for a fight. No having time to level his gun to shoot, the man leg that tore his trongers and hide, inc. A other frantic sweet of the gun barrel land its beast flat, and then a revolver bullet kined the almain, The bunchshot had torn the top of the lynx's head—enough to make it angry. dealy upon the carcass of a caribou which a



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper ef-forts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts— rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Sympof Figs, promit-ly removes. That is why it is the or v remedy with millions of families, and a everywhere esteemed so highly by a la-who value good health. Its happing all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it nets. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you pur-chase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then have tives or other remedies are not need If afflicted with any actual disease, on may be commended to the most skill of physicians, but if in need of a laxative then one should have the best, and w the well-informed everywhere, Syru Figs stands highest and is most large I Ged and gives most general satisfaction